PRESIDENCY.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Great Rally of Democratic Citizens.

The Revolutionary Action of Congress Denounced.

Military Dictatorship Treason to the Nation.

The "Ires Man" Johnson for the Presidency.

"NO VALLANDIGHAM --- NO PENDLETON."

GRANT NOWHERE.

JOHNSON VERSUS RADICALISM.

Apecches by the Chairman, Mr. Hugh Maxwell, Benator Doolittle, Mr. McMahon and Others.

stic gathering of democratic citizens, conened under the auspices of the Constitutional Union. to give expression to their sentiments with regard to the he resolutions was "That this meeting is not called directly or indirectly the name of any candidate and intent of the meeting was to give a public endorsethat connection called forth the most unbounded isiasm, while the names of Pendieton and Valam, indirectly referred to, were loudly hissed ad hooted. Sherman and Bancock were spoken of errogatively -- would either of them be acceptable ?mention of their names received some considerable manifestation of approval. But when the 'Iron Man Johnson' was suggested the whole audience

The platform was handsomely decorated with flore of he Union, and just above the speaker's chair was an ption in the following words:-"We stand by those who stand by the constitution. The spirit of '76 still

atervals between the speeches, while outside of the milding those who could stand the bitter cold and felt est in democratic matters witnessed the explon of fireworks, which were, to some extent, signals

A little after seven o'clock the meeting was called to

as, this meeting is of no ordinary or partisan government in defending the country against the assaults and acts of a foreign foe—(cheers)—the people during that time, aware of the important interests involved in the question, discarding all party. I remember well to have been present at more than one meeting during the war, and men of various political opinions assembled together to join heart and hand against the faction that assailed and impaired its usefulness. Therefore permit me to say that a meeting of this kind is calculated to have a powerful effect upon the public mind in directing them aright as to their conclusions upon public measures, uninfluenced by the ideas of men or divided by opinion on mere party matters. A meeting of this kind in this metropolis of the country will find an echo in the remotest parts of the land—(applause)—betsuse you are expressing your attachment to youtcountry, your devotion to your constitution, your determination to arrest the attempts that may be made to ruit your giorious constitution, and expressing your determination that the fanatical acts of a party shall be stopped by the voice of the people. (Applause.) That expression will find an echo throughout every part of the land. In the war of 1812 there were great constitutional intrests at issue involving the governments of some of the States themselves in opposition to the authority of the President of the United States. It cannot be forgotten that the authority of the President was then denied, particularly in Massachusetts. (Greans.) At that time, notwithstanding the violence of party, notwithstanding the lengths to which the silventy of the Supreme Court of the United States. Applause.) And now, at this day, after having acquired a glorious triumph over the rebellion, after having established a government recognized by the whole world as the most giorious in existence—now, in order to accomplish some pettyfogging schemes, there is an attempt to establish a convention at Hartford, they never had the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States. Applause.)

A log list of vice presidents and secretaries was then The Exactoriors.

The following resolutions were then adopted as the platforms the meeting with enthusiastic cheering:

Whereas the Constitutional Union, under the surpices of which this meeting assembles, is an association of citizens formed what the reference to party to support those who cannot by the constitutions, that constitution so wisely framed by the constitutions, that constitution the the best government he world has ever seen, while it is excretly adhered to; and whereas, the majority in Congress, in culpable disregal of this momentions truth, have measurably discarded the uthority of this great instrument, our only astequard, another sought to dives the co-ordinate branches of the government—the Executive and Judiciary—of their great authority, and to impose upon the country a discordant government, at variance with the cardinal principles of the considerious and of republican government, rensiting the militar, suppresse over the civil authority, that is and grantest to wrongs against a republic therefore, be it

a stand greatest of wrongs against a republic; therefore, is a colved. That the revolutionary action of a majority in Ca. greas being for the arowed purpose of perpetuating ones, tri the hands of, faction misse attention and uniformatic and in the hands of, faction misse attention and uniformatic array to the future rei being of the republic.

Resa wed, that as a consequence of this wrong-doing by such in viority of Congres, in acting without serupic "outside thes constitution," the propie should come to the resulted in holding accounts be a condemning these viorities of the organic law state the government and the solutions of the organic law has been also as whole, embedded the tuperent law and the only expression of the meaning the supermental and the solution of the organic law and the only expression of the security, indictai and legislate of departments each of them became its studies of how departments and excours all the founcies, of its own department for the people, and every attempt by the there to interferent for the people, and every attempt by the free to interferent for the people and every attempt by the factor to interferent for the people and every attempt by the processed.

Resolved, That we separad with alarn the various schemes and enactments of the present majority in Congress relating to the establishment of civil governments in the Southern State, those sammer being animated by sectional per sound and party purposed.

Resolved, That the considerance of the military dictatorment.

Resolved, That the considerance of the military dictatorment.

ment.

Resolved, That the configurance of the military dictatorability in the less states attill exclused from the Culon is a gross wrong es the regarithitien and on the rights of those states and a meaner to the respainder, and is wholly at war with the spirit of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That President Johnson has won our Mighest respect and regard by the able, carriest and pairiotic clurres is has pursued in defending what is left to us of co. actually all the control of the cont

court of the United States, so constituted as to be as impartial as it could be made by the mode of appointment and responsibility of the judges.—James Madicon's Writings, vol. 1, p. 18.

But how can the Supreme Court hold a just and even balance between the general government and the State governments, if three of its judges can weigh down five?—If, in case of encroachment by Congress upon the rights reserved to the States, or upon the interties of the people, it shall require six judges to overcome two?

Just Heaven! has it come to this? that, in the madness and blind fanaticism which rule the hour, it requires six judges in favor of the constitutional liberty for which our fathers and British sneestors have been struggling for five hundred years to weigh down the opinions of two judges in favor of absolute military despotism, of abelishing all civil law and civil government even in ten States of the Union, and among eight millions of people. The case of McCardle is that of a civilian arranged for trial by military commission. It is now before the Supreme Court on appeal from a decision by the United States Circuit Court for Missiaspipl, on habeas corpus. Congress proposes to enact that this man shall be deprived of his liberty and sentenced by military court to death, it may be, although five of the eight judges of the Supreme Court shall decide that such an outrage upon constitutional liberty, in time of peace, is forbidden by the express language of the constitution. He shall not be set at liberty if three of the judges of that court shall be of opinion that the constitution of the United States is suspended or overthrown in the State where he resides. This McCardle case is not all. There are several now in prison under acnionce of death by these radical courts martial awaiting a death warrant from the President.

By the strongest appeals to the Senate, when the military despotism bill passed in 1867, the minority prevailed upon some of the majority to vote with them, and a provision was inserted that no s

hand, with one eve uncovered, no longer looking straightforward, in search of truth, but askant and obsequious, seeging apologies for the usurpations of central power.

In our system two forces are ever struggling with each other—one tending towards contralization, the other towards the States. Each operating without the other would destroy the system. As in the solar system, the centripetal force lofe to keelf alone, would draw all the planets to the sun and thus destroy that system. The centrifugal force, left to itself alone, would drive the planets into space, and thus destroy that system also. But the combined operation of both forces—the one balancing the other—retains all in their proper orbits. How long could that system as if the centripetal force abould be doubled. The other force remaining the same could no longer belanced by the other, and the planets would leave their orbits and wander through space. So if the Supreme Court, which holds the basance between these political forces in our system, is to be so chained and mancied that unless sizgishins of the judges shall decide against it, the decision shall always favor centralization, how long will it require to concentrate all the powers of government at Washington and to practically destroy the States as a part of our system? And, on the other hand, if it required six-eighths of the judges to declare the validity of any law of Congress, would not this government be in danger of losing its just authority? There is another measure proposed in the House. It may pass that body. It has been reported by a majority, of the Judiciary Committee. It is proposed by law to compel the Supreme Court dismiss the appeal of McCardie, and to make all similar appeals to the Supreme Court impossible. I can hardly believe such a law can pass the Senate. It is an open confession that radical reconstruction is unconstitutional, and that they dare not come to a decision in the Supreme Court. Pass that bill, in addition to the rest, and the last vestige of civil law or civ

yawn and bid me hold my peace." These are not the days to indulge an specious deliusions and groundless hopes. It bencoves patriotic men to giance with anxious eye upon the strange and portentous deeds that are being enacted before us, and ask with solicitude, What is their meaning? Whither do they tend? Will they bring me peace and prosperity, and insure the saucitiy of the law, or will they bring the evils of poverty and civil war? Will they lesve us a republic or make us an empire? The acts of Congress for two years past have tended to convert the government into a despotism. What its a despotism? It is a government of unrestricted power—one in which the legislative, executive and judicial functions are all concentrated into one branch. If a single hand wields all this power the government is an absolute monarchy. If a hundred hands together wheld the same power the government is an absolute aristocracy. It either case it is equally a despotism. The French Convention was as much a despotism in the United States. They therefore divided the powers of the government into three departments, and set up barriers between them which oan never with asfety be transocraded, In its legislation has Congress respected those barriers, or has it sought to break them down? By the constitution the President is vested with the immense power of removing all subordinate officers. By the Tenure of Office bill Congress deprives him of this prerogative of his office and appropriates it to itself; and thus, at one blow, they strip the Executive Department of high crimes and misdemeanors. They so so frams the law that the President without being convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors. They so so frams the law that the President without being convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors. They so so frams the law that the President without being convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors. They so so frams the law that the President without being officers. He has seed to be constitution the President is made of the caption of the caption more? Could the despot of the Tuileries do as much? Could the Casars have been more absolute when the maxim of the Roman State was, the will of the Emparor is the law of the land. Fellow citizens, we are living under a despotic government whose chains are each day tightening upon us—a government which will brook no restraint from God or man; a government which will rend in pieces anything that stands in the way of its absolution, be it the constitution, the States, the President or the Supreme Court. God grant that it may not be too late to remove this terrible calamity. The vast powers which have been thus concentrated will inevitably, sooner or later, fall an easy proy to the ambition of some popular leader. As the civil commotions of republican Rome brought Julius Gear to the throne and established the Roman empire—as the turmoil of the French Revolution led irresistibly to the despotism of Napoleon, so the disturbances in our own country and the furry of partisans are burrying us forward to revolution and imperialism. I do not say that many of the radicals contemplate such a result. But it will come in spite of their good professions as the inevitable and logical consequence of their acts. I care nothing for their good intentions. I heed only their action. The dilot means well enough when he pushes his brother over the precipice. The lunatic may have good intentions when he cuts his throat with a razor. What care I how much they cry "justics," when they are hufting her with the scource throughout the land! They have driven her. eleeding, from the Southern States; they have barred the door of the White House against her; and now, with implious foot, they cross the threshold of her inviolable sanctuary, the supreme tribunal of the land, rivet the shackles on her minbs, stiffe her voice, so that she cannot speak, and make even justice their slave. What care I how much they cry "civilization" when they call on nearly idiotic negroes. The feitsh worthippers of Africa, to rule in the States of this Union and disf

sincer saturativy that may mest precious interests of anothers. Suppress Court is explained by the Suppress Court is explained by the Suppress Court is explained by the Suppress Court in the Supress Court in the Supress

constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." By teoking at that instrument in the other sections thereof, no such power is given to the tongross, so that the question of suffrage is reserved entirely to the States or to the people thereof. It is claimed, however, that by the rebellion the State organizations of the Southern States have been destroyed, and therefore, that Congress have the sole right, under section to farticle to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of gevernment. But this section does not authorize Congress to interfere in their local concerns only so far as this is concerned—namely, they have the right to declare punishment of treason, and one of the modes of doing so may be to deprive persons guilty of treason of the right to vote by condemning them to death. To that extent Congress may pass acts which may directly or indirectly affect those who vote or act a part in the State governments of the Southern States. That question, though legal in its aspect if exercised, becomes one of national polity when sought to be exercised. They cannot declare who are traitors; for the constitution has settled that question, although they may fix the punishment of treason. Nor can they pardon, because by the constitution, section 2, article 2, the power to grant pardons is vested in the Fresident alone. These different matters are so nicely distributed and balanced that in a moment the legal mind can adjude any infraction of them. What, then, do we find? The Congress, well aware that by the constitution the executive power is solely vested in the Fresident, and that the appointment of all officers of the government is vested in him, now are proceeding to pass a Reconstruction law, which, in different points, is a violation of the constitution. The speake showed that the interference by the radical Congress with the powers vested in the Supreme Court was directly opposed to the provisions of the constitution. Mould they retre

Several Voices—Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kurchus—You say Andrew Johnson, and I am too civil to contradict you. (Cheers.) Mr. Ketchum read an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Webster twenty years ago, in Philadelphia, in which the great crater spoke of certain attacks on the constitution, and of his resolution not to abandon the constitution on that

said, in conclusion, that he wished to assure them that he most sincerely desired the maintenance and the glory of his country, the stability of the constitution and the integrity of the laws. He observed that it was ascertained that Horatio Seymour had declined to be a candidate for the Presidency. But he (Mr. Ketchum) thought that any man the people chose to piace in that office should not decline the great office. (Applause.) He did not come there to hight to advocate Governor Seymour or any one else, but he would take the liberty of observing that Governor Seymour was among the greatest and most patriotic men of the country. He concluded by calling on the people to act unammously at the elections in favor of the constitution.

Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, who was the next speaker, in the course of his remarks said that if Congress is not checked at once—if they are permitted to make Grant their creature—he will not be the dictator of only ten States of the Union, but will be the military dictator of the nation. (Cries and cries of "Never," "Not if New York knows it.") It lies in your hands now to save the constitution and the Union. In the language of Mr. Johnson, it is for the people to determine whether these things shall take place. And now if the people of this country do not aid Mr. Johnson in his struggles for the constitution and against the despotic acts of Congress, and which will gladden the heart of Mr. Johnson. (Cheers.) And next fall we will have an election for Mayor, and we will elect a Mayor who will not be absent from the city ishing whenever Mr. Johnson viets our city. (Applainse). The mean described as one of the absent from the city ishing whenever Mr. Johnson viets our city. (Applainse). There were only two perties in his country, a black main's party and a white main's party. (Cheers.) He was a republican of the white man's party. (Cheers.) He was a republican of the white man's party. (Cheers.) He was a republican of the white mace. The speaker in eloquent terms praised the conduct of A

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Progress of the Political Campaign in the

Granite State.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 27, 1868.

The owners and managers of public halls in New Hampshire, the fortunate possessors of old tar and tur-pentine barrels, the leaders of musical bands, and, in fact, everything and everybody that can be made useful in a close and warmly contested political campaign are now in lively demand by the several authorized representatives of republicanism and democracy. Oratory and eloquence, too, are desirable, but the latter com-modities seem to abound more pientifully than the for-mer, and therefore the demand is not as active. I am informed by leading politicians of both parties that there is scarcely a public hall in the State but that will not resound with conservatism and radicalism during the coming six weeks, and besides the efforts which will be made in the way of talking to secure voters, there will also be a liberal burning of powder, pitch and other combustibles to add force and brilliancy to whatever ideas and arguments the several champions of the different parties may express. The preliminary symptoms now will warrant the repetition of the statement that the canvass is to be the most spirited ever in the State, and scarcely a week intervenes before it will have fairly commenced.

There is considerable uneasiness, not to say fear, There is considerable uneasiness, not to say fear, manitested by the republicans since the return of Sinciair, the democratic candidate for Governor, from Washington. It is not denied that his visit there was for the purpose of influencing the President to put democrats in office in the State where it was thought changes would be likely to increase the democratic vote, and transpiring events since Sinciair's return have proved that his mission was not altogother in vain, sithough the republicans along that he was not so successful as he expected to be. The radicals also assert that Mr. Sinciair obtained a large amount of money in Washington (and New York as well), which is to be used in persuading wavering republicans to become

democrats. There is nothing, probably, more conclusive of the trouble Sinclair's Washington visit has given the radicals than an editorial which appeared a day of two since in the Chain and American in this city. I assumes to believe that all will in time be right when I

which an nonest and upright character merits in every community.

The republicans are enthusiastic for Grant for the Presidency. At their Convention they formally nominated him, and since then Grant clubs have been springing up all over the State. The democrats are not very outspoken in their Presidential opinions, but they lose few opportunities to denounce Congress. The hostile feeling of many of them, however, towards that hody would be greatly softened if the taxes upon certain New England manufactures were removed.

It may be well to state, perhaps, that there is no election in the State for representatives to Congress this year. The only officers to be elected are those on the regular State ticket—Governor, Railroad C mmissioner, &c. The aggregale vote for Governor last year was 63,608. Of these, Harriman, republican, had 35,809, and Sinclair, domocrat, had 32,663, and there were 136 scattering. The republican vote the year before was 35,155, and the democratic vote was 30,484. At the Presidential election Lincoln received 36,593, and McClellan 32,033.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

BAITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY. Before Judge Blatchford.

Judge Blatchford on opening the court yesterday day. He had been called upon to act as pall bearer at the funeral of an old friend which would take place

The following discharges in bankruptcy for the Southern district of New York have been granted from Nathaniel W. Burtis, Robert H. Coburn, Benjamin S. Proctor, Charles C. Tyler, William W. Hawkins, Joseph H. Horsfall, Joseph B. Cates, Owen B. Cates, Horatic Eagle, Azariah P. H. Stewart, George J. House and Samuel Bronner. William R. Sheldon, Andrew Wilson, George D. Waring,

A Petition in Bankruptey Filed Against an Insurance Company.
On the 25th inst, a petition for adjudica aptry was filed against the Washington on the zoth list, a petition for adjustation of canteraptey was filed against the Washington Marine Insurance Company. An order has been granted by Judge Blatchford that the company, through its president, shall, on the first day of February, appear in the United States District Court, in Bankruptey, and show cause why the petition should not be granted. The Court will then decide whether the allegations contained in the petition are well lounded or otherwise.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

It appears that in 1840 the defendant in the present suit married a man named Warner. In 1847 he left her and Appleton. The marriage was performed on the 19th of March in that year, in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church. The entry of that marriage appears among the entries of June, and then appears as of the date of 27th April, 1864. In February, 1864, Mrs. Warner com-April 26, 1884. Some time after the marriage proceedings were commenced against Mr. Appleton to declare him a lunatic. No decree has yet been made in that proceeding, but the brothers of Mr. Appleton have taken charge of him and his estate. The present suit is brought under his own name to annul the marriage, on the ground that defendant was then the wife of Mr. Warner, now actually living. Mr. Warner now appeared on the scene, and is acting with the brothers of the nominal plaintiff. Mrs. Appleton, the defendant, in the amended answer which she now seeks to set up says that she communicated to Mr. Appleton every fact at that time within her knowledge relative to her previous marriage and her condition; that she did not know that Mr. Warner was alive, not having heard of him for over five years and she supposed him to be dead. On the arguments it seemed to be conceded that Warner was not deserving of much commendation for his share in the matter, and that Mrs. Warner had supported herself since 1847 entirely independent of him.

The defendant claimed that the marriage was simply voidable, and that until a court of competent jurisdiction declare the marriage void the plaintiff was the wife of Mr. Appleton; that it was necessary for the maintenance of such a suit by the plaintiff that he should give an intelligent direction for its prosecution; that if he were a lunge, as claimed by his brothers, no such direction could be given; that, therefore, this suit must altogether fail; but if the suit was maintainable the court must give a proper support and allowance for the defence of the suit of Mr. Appleton until it should be decided that the marriage was null.

The plaintiff argued on an affidavit made by Mr. Warner's sister, which alleged that Mrs. Appleton was an unworthy person; that she knew of Mr. Warner's existence, and therefore acted fraudulently in marrying Mr. Appleton, and that, consequently, the marriage was not only voidable, but void.

The Court sustained the views of the defendant's counsel, and adjudged Mrs. Appleton support and all-mony until the deciden of the case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

The Royal Insurance Company Robbery.

Before Judge Barrett.

The Royal Insurance Company vs. Daniel Noble.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest. The particu'are of the sobbesy are well known. On the 10th of December, 1868, a tin box containing United States bonds and securities valued at \$200,000 was feloniously bonds and securities valued at \$200,000 was feloniously abstracted from the company's office in this city. From facts and circumstances which immediately afterwards transpired, the defendant was charged with the robbery and tried for the offenca. Subsequently the criminal presecution was abandoned and a civil action instituted, upon which an order of arrest was obtained and Noble was lodged in jail. A motion was now made to vacate that order, and affidavits were read declaring the defendant's innocence.

Counsel for plaintiff also read a number of affidavits, alleging that the defendant was well known as a notorious thisf.

Motion to Vacate an Order of Arrest—Charge

Motion to Vacate an Order of Arrest-Charge

Motion to Vacate an Order of Arrest—Charge of Fraud.

E. Merrill et. W. Carrez.—This was a motion before Judge Barrott to vacate an order of arrest obtained against the defendant. It appeared that the defendant and wife obtained board and lodging at the Washington Hotel, on the representation that he had a contract with the Costa Rican government to construct a certain railway, by which he would realize a large sum of money. No funds being forthcoming, plaintiff obtained an order of arrest against the defendant on the ground of fraud. It was now sought to set aside that order; that every allegation contained in the complaint was native; that there was no frauddleft representations; that defendant had the contract mentioned and was now in expectation of money; that he left the hotel at the request of the plaintiff, but that his baggage to the amount of \$1,000, remained behind.

For plaintiff, C. Cauldwell; for defendant, M. Harrison.

rison.
The court reserved decision.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—CIECUIT—Part 2.—Nos. 3656, 2222, 2612, 2728, 2782, 2964, 2974, 3024, 3032, 3112, 3175, 3206, 3202, 3202, 3203, 3202, 3600, 3808, 3842, 3863, 3880, SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 152, 254, 318, 319, Marine Court—Gereral Term.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

Yesterday morning the steamship Columbia, plying between New York and Havana and Nassau, belonging to the New York Steamship Company, was selized by Deputy Marshala McCoy and Duryee, on affidavite charg-ing the company with violation of the passenger act. The amount of pensities involved its 58,000, for which the vessel must be bonded before released. CITY INTELLIGENCE.

elation to our State canals, and more part

THE RESE CANAL-MESTING AT THE PRODUCE EX-

the Erie canal, the great avenue through the bulk of Western produce reaches

John Romer, lately belonging to the Rye and Green-wich Steamboat Company, was disposed of at auction for \$35,000 to Messra C. & R. Politon, of South street.

tlantic street ferryboat Pacific was crossing to New York yesterday she came in collision with the steaming

SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIPS .- Colonel Porter, of the Pourte

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday night the grocery store at No. 81 Catharine street was burglariously entered by forcing off the the alley adjoining, and property, including money, to James McGrath, who were arrested by officer Sholvey, before Alderman Muler, acting magistrate at the Third District Police Court. The property thus feloniously taken was found in possession of the boy Hogan by Mr. Joyce, the complainant, who identified it. On their examination this forenoon the burglars—the oldest of whom is not yet fourteen years—protested their innocence. Hogan stated that the burglary was perpetrated by two men, and that they were merely the "scapegoats." The accused, in default of ball, were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Highway Robert.—On the 18th inst, while Mr. James Course, residing at No. 522 East Twelfth street.

James Conroy, residing at No. 522 East Twelfth street, was walking, about nine o'clock in the evening, through East Twelfth street, he was accessed by Michael Eagan and three young men unknown to him, out of the liquor saloen of W. Wilson, who, suddenly running up

OBTAINING GOODS ON FALSE PRETENCES -On the 8d of last June, and while the Homeopathists were in session, a man named E. V. Clark called on Ellen Kimball, who a man named E. V. Clark called on Ellen Kimball, who conducts a confectionery at 416 Fourth avenue, and represented to her that he had been authorized by Dr. Henry Smith, whom she knew to be entirely responsible, to purchase from her a quantity of confectionery for the use of the medical gentlemen at the banquet they were to about hold, and thereupon Mrs. Kimball, not knowing, E. V. Clark, but satisfied that his representations were correct, sent to the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street goods to the value of \$161. Subsequently she, sent a bill to Dr. Smith, requesting payment, when she was informed that he never thought of or authorized the purchase of confectionery, and that that kind simply, by false representations, awindled her out of her goods. Clark, subsequently, agreed to pay the bill, but has failed to fulfil his promise. Yesterday Mrs. Kimball week before Justice Keify, at the Vorkville Police Court, and deposed to the above facts, E. V. Clark is out on parole, awaiting his chamination.

Discussored from Custory—John Riley, aliae John Thompson, the man prought from Chicago some ten.

Thompson, the man prought from Chicago some ten Thompson, the man prought from Chicago some ten-days ago by Detective Irving, of the Central Office, oc-suspicion of being the man who murdered officer O'Brien, of the Nineteenth precinct, in 1864, was yes-terday brought before Alderman Moore, when Mr. Howe, who appeared as counsel for the prisoner, asked for his discharge. Mr. Howe stated that his client had been clearly proved not to be guilty of the murder, as charged, neither was he the individual who had escaped from prison in Venango county, Ponesylvania, where he had been sentenced for a long term of years. There being to proof to warrant the further detention of the prisoner, he was liberated. Thompson took the oven-ing train for Chicago, that being his place of residence

WESTCHESTER. ANOTHRA VICTIM TO SPIRITUALISTIC INFRUENCES - POSTOR

day forenoon James McGuire, a short, siender, sallow complexioned, laboring man, who had until recently been employed on Central avenue, at a point near Pord-ham, was brought before Justice Lent at the police court, Tremont, in consequence of a complaint by some citizens to the effect that he had been conducting some citizens to the effect that he had been conducting himself after the manner of a mannan. When questioned by the magistrate as to what he had to say in explanation of his strange conduct the 'crary man,' as he was styled by the villagers, rather startied the court by exclaiming in a look voice "I see't, I see't! Lood, Lood—the medium!" his countenance at the same time assuming a wild, anxious expression. After the amazement occusioned by this singular proceeding had passed away and the court had, resumed its wonted fearlessness, it was clearly shown that the unfortunate man was a victim to influences of a spiritualistic character. While being conveyed to the county jail for safe keeping later in the day, under escort of Sergenul steers, the poor feilum was thrown into a terrible state of excitement at the barking of a dog. He said the animal was the spirit of his uncle. On arriving at White Plains he was in like manner moved at the sight of some pinca. When asked by Mr. Ford, the jailor, what he was he somewhat frightened that official by relling out, "I'to a druggist," He is unmarried, and will remain in limbo for a period of thirty days.